

PHARMACY IN THE TWIN TERRITORIES

PART 3 - MUSKOGEE, 1900 TO STATEHOOD - A FEW NEW NAMES

Carl K. Buckner

The University of Oklahoma College of Pharmacy

From a small population with a single drug store in the early 1870s, Muskogee had grown to a population of 4,254 with eight drug stores by 1900.¹ Further growth in the early twentieth century, enabling Muskogee to become the second most populated city in the new state of Oklahoma in 1907, resulted from the widely disseminated news of impending state-

hood for a combined Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory. Muskogee was portrayed by the Phoenix publishing house to the outside world as a major point of trade and commerce for the eastern part of the new state (Figure 1). Easy travel to and from Muskogee by rail or river was seen as a major inducement for settlement there. For entrepreneurs desiring to estab-



Figure 1. Regional map showing Muskogee at the center of rail and river transportation over a radius of sixty miles in the early twentieth century. From Muskogee Daily Phoenix, December 25, 1904.

lish drug stores, the ease of acquiring drugs and other merchandise from larger cities with wholesale houses, such as Fort Smith, Arkansas, was obvious.

The eight drug stores existing in 1900 remained in continuous operation, some by new owners or managers and others in new locations, to statehood.² During the same period of time, a phenomenal growth of new drug stores and owners created additional resources for the expanding population and strong competition for those stores already established. The following provides a summary of some of the new drug store proprietors in Muskogee during the early twentieth century before statehood day in 1907.

Cumberledge & English Drug Store

Samuel G. Cumberledge, generally referred to as “Sam,” was one of those who came to Muskogee looking for business opportunities. Not long after Cumberledge arrived in Muskogee, he formed a partnership with George Pettigrew, formerly pharmacist at

the Muskogee Drug Company store.³ By February of 1901, the partners had purchased a stock of stationery owned by Milo Adams and added a line of drugs in a storeroom located in the corner room of the recently built Masonic block (Figure 2), located at Second and Broadway. The firm was known as Cumberledge & Company. Cumberledge obtained a stuffed penguin in Missouri to display in the window at the time of the March opening of the store and his wife, Gertrude (nee Brooks), arrived from their former home in Kansas City in April to join him.⁴

Sam Cumberledge was born in 1864 in Pennsylvania, the oldest son of Jacob and Melissa Ann (Haught) Cumberledge. Both of his parents had been born in antebellum Virginia (later West Virginia) and had married there on January 1, 1861. Jacob enlisted in the Union Army (168th Pennsylvania Infantry) on October 16, 1862, but became disabled and was discharged after serving for approximately six months. When Sam was four years old, the family moved to



Figure 2. Masonic building at corner of Second and Broadway in Muskogee, ca 1905. The Cumberledge & English Drug Store is located in the corner room of the building. From Muskogee Indian Territory (Muskogee, John H. N. Tindall Co., ca. 1906): 22.



Figure 3. Addison Henry English. From *Muskogee Phoenix*, November 2, 1899.

Johns township, Appanoose County, Iowa, to pursue farming.⁵

After receiving his education in Iowa, Sam appears to have moved to Kansas City, and engaged in the drug business. On September 2, 1890, Cumberlandledge, along with J. U. Garver and T. W. Deal of Carthage and Kansas City, Missouri, registered for a trade-mark for “Specific for affections of the throat, chest, and lungs.” In April of 1892, it was reported that S. G. Cumberlandledge, of Kansas City, purchased the drug store of Hudson & Flenniken at Camden, Arkansas. By the time of the 1900 United States Census, Sam and Gertrude Cumberlandledge were living in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, where he was listed as being a traveling agent.⁶

The partnership between Cumberlandledge and Pettigrew was short-lived. J. C. Pettigrew died in August of 1901 and it appears that George did not remain in Muskogee. On December 1, 1901, it was announced that Cumberlandledge had sold a one-half interest in his drug store to A. H. English.⁷

Addison Henry English (Figure 3), known as “Harry,” had moved to Muskogee in 1898, having been a prescription clerk for several years at the Arnold Drug Company in Kansas City, Missouri. He came to take a position with the Owen Drug Company after the previous drug clerk, Numa Fletcher Hancock, decided to start his own drug store. English later worked at Hancock’s Muskogee Drug Company store and was prescription clerk at Lee Wilson’s Drug Store just before becoming a partner with Cumberlandledge.⁸

English had undertaken extensive pharmacy training and experience before coming to Muskogee. In 1880, at the age of fifteen, he was working as a drug clerk for Jacob E. Keeler in Manalapan, Mon-

mouth County, New Jersey. He later attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating with a Ph.G. (Pharmacy Graduate) in 1887. It was probably shortly thereafter that English moved to Kansas City.⁹

Harry English was an older brother of the entrepreneur Albert Z. English, who had come to Muskogee in 1891 to take a position as stenographer for the law office of William T. Hutchings. Albert later became a lawyer and engaged in many intrapreneurial activities, including the building of the “English Block” in Muskogee. Harry, born in September of 1865, was a little more than three years older than Albert, the latter having been born in November of 1868. Their parents, James E. and Mary Eliza (nee Ely) English were engaged in farming in Monmouth County, New Jersey, close to the towns of Manalapan and Englishtown, the latter named for early English family settlers.¹⁰

The Cumberlandledge & English Drug Store became one of the more popular and well-known locations in Muskogee during the early 1900s. The proprietors recognized the value of promoting their merchandise as well as their expertise in pharmacy (Figure 4). Cumberlandledge & English was one of the early Rexall franchises, being identified with the growing nationwide firm at least by March of 1905. They used many ways to attract potential customers to the store, included conducting raffles and promoting their soda fountain through frequent, enticing advertisements (e.g., Figure 5). The Cumberlandledge & English store was one of those in Muskogee to have a clock installed by the city that was regulated by a “master clock” located in the Western Union office at Hart’s drug store.¹¹

Whenever community funding opportunities were available, Cumberlandledge & English were contributors. When a bridge was built across Cane Creek

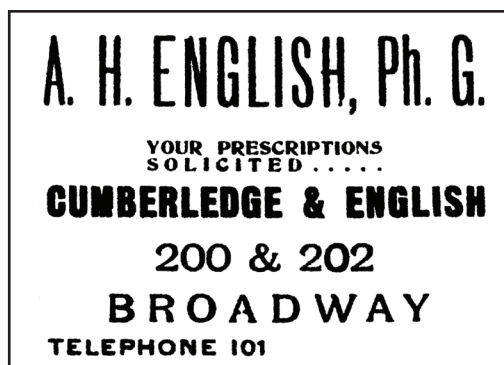


Figure 4. Professional notice by A. H. English. *Muskogee Daily Phoenix*, March 1, 1904.

to benefit commerce in Muskogee, they were listed as having made the standard \$5.00 donation. Likewise, the company made donations to support the Indian Territory Exhibit at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis and to pay for uniforms for Company A of the Volunteer Militia of Indian Territory.¹²

Cumberledge & English supported the union movement when it swept into Muskogee by placing advertisements in The Unionist newspaper, which listed them as a "union store." In March of 1905, the Cumberledge & English company was listed as a donor of \$5.00 to support the Labor Congress, held March 28-30 in Muskogee and featuring Eugene V. Debs speaking on "Laboring Man in Politics."¹³

Cumberledge frequently participated in pharmacy organizations. He was a member of the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association (ITPhA) and attended their 1904 annual meeting in Tulsa. He was also one of the few from Indian Territory to be a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association (APhA), having been elected for membership in 1904. However, his love of recreational boating seems to have overshadowed his business and professional interests.¹⁴

Harry English also became a member of the IT-PhA in 1904, but his participation in the organization as well as community activities was limited by cardiac failure. He died of this condition on July 8, 1907, leaving his wife, Josephine, and two small children as survivors.¹⁵


Harry's death resulted in a rapid demise of Cumberledge & English. Josephine continued as the English side of the partnership with Cumberledge until the store was sold to the Mittong Drug Company in October of 1907.¹⁶

Mittong Drug Store(s)

Frank B. Mittong (Figure 6) was well known in pharmacy circles in 1907 when it was announced that his firm, the Mittong Drug Company, would be the successor to the Cumberledge & English Drug Store at Second and Broadway. The name of the new store would be the Central Drug Store.

Mittong was born in May of 1871 in Holden, Johnson County, Missouri, where his grandfather, Henry Mittong, had settled shortly after the end of the American Civil War. His father, John W., was a printer and editor of the Holden Herald and served as Holden city clerk from 1877 to 1879.¹⁷


In his early twenties, Mittong became a traveling



...at the...
POPULAR RESORT
...of...

CUMBERLEDGE & ENGLISH,
DRUGGISTS,

where Prof. Northcott of Kansas City presides
over the Refreshment Department.



FANCY EGG PHOSPHATES

Muskogee Egg Phosphate,
Cream De Menthe Egg Phosphate, Coffer Boushea Egg Phosphate,
Coffee Egg Phosphate, Chocolate Egg Phosphate,
Unceada Egg Phosphate,
New England Egg Phosphate, Orangeade Egg Phosphate,
Orangeade a la Mode Egg Phosphate,
Peach Cream Egg Phosphate, Florida Orange Shake Egg Phosphate,
Lulu Blend Egg Phosphate,
Peach Cobbler,
Rainbow Fizz, Opera Fizz,
Klondike Fizz, Delmonico, Egg de Cream,
Lime Juice Flip, Lalla Pop.

SUNDAES.

Cantaloupe Sundae,
Strawberry Sundae, Pineapple Sundae,
Cherry Sundae,
Manhattan Sundae, Peach Sundae.

PHOSPHATES.


Lemon - - - - - 5c	Lemon and Lime - - - - - 5c
Orange - - - - - 5c	Wild Cherry - - - - - 5c
Champagne - - - - - 5c	Grape - - - - - 5c
Grape and Orange - - - - - 5c	Lemon Seltzer - - - - - 5c
Mint Freeze - - - - - 5c	Limeade - - - - - 5c
Uknow - - - - - 10c	

SOLID DRINKS.

Pan-American - - - - - 5c	Orangeade - - - - - 5c
Lemonade - - - - - 10c	Egg Lemonade - - - - - 10c
Dr. Pepper - - - - - 5c	Coca Cola - - - - - 5c
Creme de Menthe - - - - - 5c	Apollinaris Lemonade - - - - - 15c
Seltzer Lemonade - - - - - 10c	Fruit Lemonade - - - - - 15c
Horse Neck - - - - - 10c	Malted Milk - - - - - 10c
Cream Root Beer - - - - - 15c	Root Beer - - - - - 5c
Malt-Nutrine - - - - - 20c	Schlitz Malt-Nutrine - - - - - 20c
Pabst Malt-Nutrine - - - - - 20c	

MINERAL WATERS.

Apollinaris - - - - - 15c	White Rock - - - - - 10c
Buffalo Lithia - - - - - 10c	Manitou - - - - - 10c
Carabana - - - - - 10c	Hunyadi Janos - - - - - 10c
Red Raven Splits - - - - - 15c	Soterian Ginger Ale - - - - - 10c
Sulpho Saline - - - - - 10c	Regent Springs - - - - - 10c
Siloam Springs - - - - - 10c	Ginger Ale - - - - - 10c



CUMBERLEDGE & ENGLISH,
DRUGGISTS.

Figure 5. Soda fountain menu of Cumberledge & English. From Muskogee Daily Phoenix, April 12, 1903.



Figure 6. Frank B. Mittong. From Tulsa Daily World, May 22, 1949.

salesman, or “drummer,” for the Moffitt-West Drug Company in St. Louis. He conducted business in the Indian Territory for a few years, probably beginning in about 1894, while living close to the company’s St. Louis office. He was told by his employers to “keep your eyes and mouth shut when you witness murders and robberies in the rugged western territory.” Otherwise, he would lose time from his job by the necessity of traveling to Fort Smith to give courtroom testimony. He usually came to the Indian Territory riding on a freight train with the railway crew, calling on drug stores in towns where the train stopped to load or unload freight.¹⁸

Mittong apparently saw much that he liked about Muskogee while visiting from St. Louis. He first moved his residence and family to Muskogee in the early months of 1896. At that time, he was still a traveling salesman for the Moffitt-West Drug Company. He and his wife, Kate, had a daughter, Lois, born in Muskogee in November of 1897.¹⁹

Mittong’s initial investment as a drug store owner in Indian Territory was made in January of 1898. He and Lawrence Beardsley became partners in the purchase of S. S. Cobb’s drug store at Wagoner. The joint venture lasted until August of 1899 when Mittong moved back to Muskogee.²⁰

Mittong continued as a traveling salesman while retaining part ownership with Beardsley and for a year or so after the dissolution of the partnership. In October of 1902, Mittong took a job with the Allan Pfeiffer Chemical Company and moved his family to St. Louis, the site of the company’s headquarters. However, the family moved back to Indian Territory when Frank decided to start his own drug store in

Announcement



I DESIRE to announce to the citizens of Muskogee and vicinity that I have opened a new Drug Store at 305 West Broadway. The stock is new and consists of everything that can be included in that of a well-appointed, up-to-date drug stock. I wish to particularly emphasize the fact that my

PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT

is second to none in the country in point of promptness, accuracy and the purity of the ingredients used. Also have a line of sundries that surpasses anything ever brought to Indian Territory.

Don’t fail to visit the New Drug Store.



F. B. MITTONG

305 West Broadway

Telephone 178

Figure 7. Advertisement placed for first pharmacy opened in Muskogee by Frank Mittong. From Muskogee Daily Phoenix, April 11, 1905.



Figure 8. Robert L. Baugh. From *Muskogee Indian Territory* (Muskogee, John H. N. Tindall Co., ca. 1906): 79.

Muskogee. His new store, to become known as Mittong's Pharmacy, was located at 305 West Broadway (Figure 7).²¹

One drug store was not enough for the industrious Mittong. In May of 1907, he started his second

business in Muskogee, the Owl Drug store, located at Third and Broadway, close to his first. In October of 1907, it was announced that the Mittong Drug Company had become incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 by Frank B. Mittong, Robert L. Baugh (Figure 8), and J. W. Mittong, Frank's father. Along with the incorporation, the new company announced the purchase of the Cumberledge & English Drug Store at Second and Broadway. This was the first time in the history of Muskogee that a single company owned more than one drug store in town. It would not be the last. In fact, Mittong set a precedent that would continue in Muskogee for more than a century, namely, the dominance of the "chain pharmacy."²²

In December of 1908, Mittong sold his interest in the company to Baugh and associates, indicating that he would remain in Muskogee to pursue other ventures. However, he was unable to stay away from the drug business and soon announced that he would open a drug store in the new Surety Building at the



Figure 9. Soda Fountain at Mittong's Pharmacy in the Surety Building, Third and Broadway, Muskogee, ca. 1910. From N. A. R. D. Notes, 12 (April, 1911): 155.

corner of Third and Broadway, which would extend for the entire Broadway frontage and fifty feet on Third Street. Mittong's new store, which opened in 1910, featured a soda fountain that was a major topic of discussion in the pharmaceutical press as well as in the Muskogee newspapers (Figure 9).²³

In 1920, Mittong merged his pharmacy at Third and Broadway with that of E. Porter Clark, who had recently purchased the Morhart Drug Store at 204 West Broadway from Lawrence F. Morhart. After John W. Mittong died in November of 1923, Clark became the sole proprietor and Frank B. Mittong moved to Tulsa. From 1924 to 1946, Frank Mittong operated a drug store in Tulsa. He died at his daughter's home, located just east of Tulsa, on May 21, 1949.²⁴

Wagner Brothers Drug Store

The Wagner brothers, Adolph L. and Edwin L. (Figure 10), purchased the Lee Wilson Drug Store at 107 North Second Street in late 1902. By January 1, 1903, they opened for business as the Wagner Brothers Drug Company at the same location. The Wagner Brothers Drug Company store had a floor space measuring 25 X 100 feet and a soda fountain for serving hot as well as cold drinks (Figure 11).²⁵

Both Wagner brothers were 1902 graduates of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and had received numerous student scholastic awards. Even though they had graduated in the same class, Adolph was the older of the two and assumed the role of manager of the drug store. When the firm incorporated in July of 1903, their father, Conrad, became president of the company. Conrad was likely the original financier for his sons, but remained at their home in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri, allowing the brothers to operate the drug store. One of Conrad's brothers, Louis, appears to have also been a distant partner in the company.²⁶

Conrad Wagner's parents, George and Anna Katherine (nee Wolfrum), were born in Germany and immigrated to the United States with their parents in the early 1800s. They met and married in Missouri. The oldest of their children, Conrad, was born in Missouri in May of 1849. His younger brother, Louis, was born in Jefferson City in the early 1860s. Conrad's sons, Adolph and Edwin, were born and educated in Jefferson City before attending the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. Adolph was born in April of 1881 and Edwin in July of 1882.²⁷

Adolph and Edwin had their living quarters at



Figure 10. Adolph L. and Edwin L. Wagner (l. to r.), proprietors of the Wagner Brothers Drug Store in Muskogee. From *Meyer Brothers Druggist*, 23 (April, 1902): 4.

the drug store when they first started doing business in Muskogee. In the early part of 1904, Adolph went to his hometown of Jefferson City to marry Hannah Knap. When the new couple returned to Muskogee, their residence was located at 537 Columbus Avenue. Edwin continued to live at the drug store.²⁸

The Wagners did not stay long in Muskogee. In 1905, they moved back to Missouri to pursue other opportunities. The sale of the Wagner Brothers Drug Company to the Morhart Drug Company occurred on June 16, 1905, and was announced to the public shortly thereafter (Figure 12). The announcement of the sale of Wagner Brothers Drug Company on June 21, 1905, noted that Lawrence Morhart was president and manager of the new Morhart Drug Company store in Muskogee.²⁹

Morhart Drug Store

The story of Morhart Drug in Muskogee is another one about two brothers coming from Missouri to the Indian Territory to make their fortunes. In the fall of 1889, William "Will" George Morhart, eighteen years of age, went to Eufaula, Creek Nation, Indian Territory, looking for a place to put a drug store. Will and his younger brother, Lawrence Franklin Morhart, were living at the time in Holden, Missouri. Their father, George, had been born in Illinois and, at eighteen years of age, enlisted in the Illinois Infantry during the final days of the American Civil War. He later married Catherine Fuchs in Illinois and they moved first to Monroe County, Missouri, and, in 1884, to Holden. George was a harness maker, saddler, and farmer. Will and Lawrence were born in Monroe County on the respective dates of June 24, 1871, and October 1, 1879.³⁰

By 1895, Will Morhart and his drug store were well-established in Eufaula. Lawrence soon joined him and worked as a drug clerk in the store. It is likely that Will was a partner or at least aided Lawrence in the 1905 purchase of the Wagner Brothers Drug Store in Muskogee. Lawrence was always listed as the proprietor and probably became sole owner soon after acquiring the store. He referred to it as the "Quality Drug Store."³¹

Financial stability of the company appears to have been achieved in a relatively short period of time. On January 15, 1907, Lawrence was married to Mary M. McAlpin, a teacher in the Muskogee public school system. The new couple enjoyed an "extended" wedding trip to the east, including Washington DC, Philadelphia, New York City, Boston, and Buffalo.³²

A second indicator of prosperity for Morhart was the fact that company growth made new space a necessity. In April of 1908, he moved his store two

doors south to 103 North Second Street, still within the Fite-Rowsey building structure. The location had recently been a grocery store. Unfortunately, a fire destroyed that store on November 12, 1911, causing \$15,000 damage. Using insurance money, Morhart was back in business in early December by purchasing the Central Drug Store at the corner of Second and Broadway, the site of the old Cumberledge & English Drug Store. The store was renamed Morhart Drug. (Figure 13).³³

Lawrence Morhart took E. Porter Clark as a partner in the company in 1909. They expanded the operation in 1913 by adding a drug store at 24 East Broadway that was sold in 1915. In the spring of 1919, Clark became sole owner of the enterprise, but soon went into partnership with Frank Mittong to operate the Mittong-Clark Drug Company store. After Mittong moved to Tulsa, the store was referred to as the Clark Drug Company.³⁴



Figure 11. Interior of Wagner Brothers Drug Store in Muskogee, ca 1905. From *Muskogee Indian Territory* (Muskogee, John H. N. Tindall Co., ca. 1906): 132.

Acknowledgements

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Notes and References

¹ Details of the development of pharmacy in Muskogee can be found in three earlier publications: Carl K. Buckner, *Frontier Entrepreneurs. The Development of Commercial Pharmacy in Oklahoma.* Part 4 - Early Drug Store Owners and Pharmacists in Muskogee. *Oklahoma Pharmacist*, 76 (No. 4, 2008): 17-25; *ibid.*, Pharmacy in the Twin Territories. Part 1 - Muskogee, 1890 To 1900. 77 (No. 1, 2009): 17-25; *ibid.*, Part 2 - Muskogee, 1900 to Statehood - Selected Drug Stores. 77 (No. 2, 2009): 17-26.

² *Ibid.*

IT WAS
WAGNER BROS. DRUG CO.
IT IS
MORHART DRUG CO.

We announce the purchase of the drug store formerly conducted by Wagner Bros. The store has already won a large measure of public favor and we assure you that under the new management it will continue to be worthy of your patronage. We want your trade and shall make every effort to maintain and extend the present patronage by conducting a drug store, which shall in every way conserve the interests of the public. We extend a cordial invitation to call whether you need drugs or not.

MORHART - DRUG - CO.
SUCCESSOR TO
WAGNER BROS. DRUG CO.

Figure 12. Notice of sale of the Wagner Brothers Drug Company to the Morhart Drug Company. *Muskogee Daily Phoenix*, June 21, 1905.



Figure 13. Morhart Drug Store in the Muskogee Masonic Building at the corner of Second and Broadway, ca. 1912. Photograph courtesy of Linda Moore, Three Rivers Museum, Muskogee.

³ *Ibid.*: 18.

⁴ Muskogee Phoenix, February 21, 1901; *ibid.*, March 7, 1901; *ibid.*, April 18, 1901. Gertrude Cumberlandledge was a daughter of William C. Brooks, who was about eighty-five years old and living in Nevada, Missouri, in 1904. Isaac Newton Phillips, Reporter of Decisions, Reports of Cases at Law and in chancery Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Illinois, Volume 235. (Bloomington, IL, Panatgraph Printing and Stationary Company, 1909): 249.

⁵ Cumberlandledge family information obtained from L. L. Taylor, Editor, Past and Present of Appanoose County Iowa, Volume II. (Chicago, S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1913): 122-124; The History of Appanoose County, Iowa. (Chicago, Western Historical Company, 1878): 577; and from 1870, 1880, and 1900 United States Census data.

⁶ Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the Year 1890. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1891): 478; Bulletin of Pharmacy, 6 (April, 1892): 188.

⁷ Muskogee Daily Phoenix, December 1, 1901. It was reported as early as July, 1901, that English was in the retail drug business in Muskogee. Alumni Report. (Philadelphia, Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, July, 1901): 106. Additional information about the Pettigrews can be found in Buckner, Oklahoma Pharmacist, 77 (No. 2, 2009): 17-26.

⁸ The Muskogee Phoenix, October 13, 1898, reported that A. H. English had arrived from Kansas City on the previous Saturday, October 8. When Owen sold his drug store to Lee Wilson, Harry's move to a position at Hancock's Muskogee Drug Company store was printed in the Muskogee Phoenix, March 30, 1899. His move from the Muskogee Drug Company to Lee Wilson's Drug Store was reported in Muskogee Phoenix issues of July 26, 1900, and August 2, 1900. It seems possible that English was acquainted with Cumberlandledge in Kansas City since both were involved in pharmacy there in the early 1890s.

⁹ Information regarding the pharmacy training and experience of English was obtained from the 1880 United States Census and Joseph W. England, Editor, The First Century of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. (Philadelphia, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, 1922): 527.

¹⁰ Albert Z. English attended Princeton University before moving to Kansas City, Missouri in 1890.

This is probably about the time that his brother Harry came west. Albert was owner and manager of the Muskogee National Telephone Company from 1898 to 1904, when he became general manager of the Muskogee Title & Trust Company. In 1894, Albert married Bessie Severs, a daughter of mercantile giant Frederick B. Severs. A more complete biography of A. Z. English can be found in Joseph B. Thoburn, A Standard History of Oklahoma, Volume IV. (Chicago, The American Historical Society, 1916): 1506-1507. Additional English family information obtained from 1870, 1880, and 1900 United States Census data.

¹¹ A large Rexall advertisement with the Cumberlandledge & English name associated appeared in the Muskogee Daily Phoenix on March 4, 1905. One of the early raffles held by Cumberlandledge & Company was for a Mexican drawn table cloth in November of 1901. Muskogee Phoenix, November 8, 1901. A new soda fountain was installed at Cumberlandledge & English Drug Store in May of 1902. *Ibid.*, May 29, 1902. The "master clock" in Hart's drug store also regulated the clock placed in Lee Wilson's drug store in 1902. *Ibid.*, October 28, 1902.

¹² The bridge over Cane Creek was a means of facilitating the transportation of potential customers to Muskogee. *Ibid.*, September 12, 1902. The World's Fair in St. Louis was initially to be held in 1903 and a donation of \$10 from Cumberlandledge & English was made to the cause in April of that year. *Ibid.*, April 2, 1903. Ira L. Reeves was brigadier-general commanding the Indian Territory Volunteer Militia in 1903 when subscriptions were taken for the purchase of uniforms for Company A of Muskogee. Thomas William Herringshaw, National Library of American Biography, Volume IV. (Chicago, American Publishers' Association, 1914): 572. Cumberlandledge & English made the standard \$5.00 contribution for the uniforms. Muskogee Phoenix, August 9, 1903.

¹³ The Unionist, September 18, 1904; *ibid.*, March 12, 1905; *ibid.*, March 26, 1905.

¹⁴ Muskogee Phoenix, May 10, 1904. Cumberlandledge became a member of the ITPhA in 1904. Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association. (Muskogee, Phoenix Printing Company, 1906): 68. He was a member of the APhA from 1904 through at least 1907. Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association. (Baltimore, American Pharmaceutical Association, 1907): 1062. "Admiral Cumberlandledge," as he was sometimes know, went on a cruise in the

Gulf of Mexico in 1903 and kept a boat known as the “Salty Dog” on the Arkansas River close to Muskogee. Muskogee Phoenix, March 3, 1903; Muskogee Times-Democrat, September 5, 1907.

¹⁵ Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association. (Muskogee, Phoenix Printing Company, 1906): 69. The drug stores in Muskogee respectfully closed their doors between 10 and 11 a.m. on July 9, 1907, for Harry’s funeral. Muskogee Daily Phoenix, July 9, 1907. The 1900 United States Census for Muskogee lists Harry and his wife, Josephine, born in New York in November of 1872, and their daughter, Mary, born in Missouri in August of 1898, just before they came to Muskogee. The couple was reported to have been married for five years and to have had two children, only one, namely Mary, as being alive at the time of the census. Harry and Josephine also had a son born in Muskogee in July of 1901. Muskogee Phoenix, July 4, 1901.

¹⁶ The 1908 Muskogee directory lists Mrs. J. English as partner with S. G. Cumberledge. Matthew R. Moore, Publisher, Moore’s Directory of the City of Muskogee Oklahoma (Muskogee, Muskogee Phoenix, 1908): 87. On October 31, 1907, the Muskogee Daily Phoenix reported that the Mittong Drug Company bought the lease of the store room housing the Cumberledge & English Drug Store and was expected to take possession on January 1, 1908. In an earlier issue of the newspaper, October 22, 1907, it was noted that Sam Cumberledge had leased a part of the new Convention Hall in order to start another drug store in town. In 1909, Cumberledge bought the drug store of Ed Estes, but soon sold out to enter the ranching business. Muskogee Times-Democrat, February 27, 1909. Cumberledge is listed in the 1920 United States Census as a “ranchman” in Muskogee.

¹⁷ Mittong family information obtained from the 1870, 1880, and 1900 United States Census data, an obituary for John W. Mittong in the Holden Progress, November 22, 1923, and Ewing Cockrell, History of Johnson County Missouri (Topeka, Historical Publishing Company, 1918): 184.

¹⁸ Mittong’s early experiences as a drummer are related in his obituary in the Tulsa Daily World, May 22, 1949.

¹⁹ The move of the Mittong family from St. Louis to Muskogee was reported in the Muskogee Phoenix, February 13, 1896, and Meyer Brothers Druggist, 17 (March, 1896): 123. Frank B. Mittong

family information obtained from the 1900 United States Census and from the Tulsa Daily World, Mary 22, 1949.

²⁰ Indian Chieftain (Vinita), January 27, 1898; Muskogee Phoenix, January 20, 1898; *ibid.*, August 10, 1899.

²¹ The new drug stock for Mittong’s Pharmacy arrived in Muskogee in March of 1905. Muskogee Daily Phoenix, March 28, 1905.

²² The Owl Drug Store was said to be one of the “pretty places” in Muskogee. Muskogee Times-Daily, May 24, 1907. The Mittong Drug Company took possession of the Cumberledge & English Drug Store in January of 1908 and started calling it the Central Drug Store. Both the Owl and the Central Drug Store were located close to Mittong’s Pharmacy so that he could easily oversee all three enterprises. Muskogee Daily Phoenix, October 31, 1907; *ibid.*, January 19, 1908.

²³ The sale by Mittong was announced in the Muskogee Daily Phoenix, December 16, 1908. Mittong’s new drug store, announced in the Muskogee Times-Democrat on November 3, 1909, was also written about in the Disseminator, 2 (April, 1910): 25 and The Western Druggist, 32 (April, 1910): 212.

²⁴ The new firm organized in early 1920 was known as the Mittong-Clark Drug Company. Clark managed the stores located at 204 West Broadway and at Third and Broadway while Mittong took responsibility for the buying and financial sides of the business. Southern Pharmaceutical Journal, 12 (March, 1920): 380. John W. Mittong died on November 13, 1923. Muskogee Daily Phoenix, November 15, 1923. Obituaries for Frank B. Mittong were published in The Tulsa Daily World, May 22, 1949, and Muskogee Times-Democrat, May 23, 1949.

²⁵ An early advertisement for the Wagner Brothers Drug Company appeared in the Muskogee Daily Phoenix, January 1, 1903. A profile of the store appeared in the same newspaper on December 3, 1903.

²⁶ Adolph had received the gold medal for highest achievement in the senior class and Edwin had received honorable mention for the same. *Ibid.*, February 22, 1903. The incorporation of the Wagner Brothers Drug Company was said to have occurred on July 1, 1903, with a capital of \$150,000. Muskogee Indian Territory (Muskogee, John H. N. Tindall Co., ca. 1906): 132. Conrad Wagner was listed as president of the Wagner Brothers Drug Company in 1904 and 1905 Muskogee Directories. Edwin became vice-

president and secretary while Adolph continued as manager of the drug store. Moore's Directory of the City of Muskogee, (Muskogee, The Times Publishing Company, 1904): 143; *Ibid.*, (Muskogee, Phoenix Printing Company, 1905): 241. Louis Wagner is listed as a partner in a Wagner Brothers profile in the December 3, 1903, issue of the Muskogee Daily Phoenix, but was not listed in the Muskogee Directories with the other Wagners.

²⁷ Wagner family information obtained from 1870, 1880, and 1900 United States Census data and the Ijattwood database at the internet site Rootsweb.com. Louis is listed as six years old in the 1870 census and as having been born in 1860 in the 1900 census. The Ijattwood database listed his birth date as March 10, 1861, accessed on July 22, 2009.

²⁸ Living quarters for the Wagner brothers are listed in the Muskogee Directories of 1903, 1904, and 1905. The 1903 Muskogee Directory lists Adolph and Edwin as rooming at 107 North Second Street, the same address as their drug store. Moore's Directory of the city of Muskogee, (Muskogee, Phoenix Printing Company, 1903): 94. The wedding of Adolph was announced in the Muskogee Daily Phoenix, April 10, 1904.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, June 21, 1905.

³⁰ The early appearance of Will Morhart in Indian Territory was mentioned in the Muskogee Phoenix, November 14, 1889. Morhart family information obtained from 1870, 1880, and 1900 United States Census data and from the civil war pension files for George Morhart accessed July 22, 2009, at <http://files.usgwarchives.net/il/adams/military/civilwar/gmorhart1.txt>. It is probable that the Morharts and Mittongs were acquainted in Holden, Missouri.

³¹ Morhart Drug at Eufaula was listed in The

ERA Druggists Directory, (New York, D. O. Haynes & Company, August, 1895): 59. Will Morhart, Eufaula resident, was reported by the Muskogee Phoenix on May 1, 1895, as passing through town on his way to Kansas City. The 1900 United States Census reports Will to be a Druggist and Lawrence to be a Drug Clerk. The Quality Drug Store name was used in an early Morhart advertisement place in the Muskogee Democrat on November 21, 1905.

³² The wedding and return from the wedding trip of Lawrence and Mary Morhart were recorded in Muskogee Times-Democrat for January 15, 1907, and February 12, 1907, respectively.

³³ Morhart's first move to 103 North Second Street was reported in Muskogee Times-Democrat, April 18, 1908. The fire in the Fite-Rowsey building and Morhart's subsequent move were newsworthy for several weeks. The Pharmaceutical Era, 45 (January, 1912): 74; The Southern Pharmaceutical Journal, 4 (December, 1911): 184; *ibid.*, (January, 1912): 234; Muskogee Times-Democrat, November 13, 1911; *ibid.*, November 15, 1911; *ibid.*, December 13, 1911. The Central Drug Store was the name used by Mitton after he purchased the store from Cumberland & English. Figure 13 shows the Central Drug name remaining on the awning after the Morhart purchase.

³⁴ E. Porter Clark had been employed by Morhart for several months before the partnership was consummated. Muskogee Daily Phoenix, January 7, 1910; NARD Notes, 9 (January 27, 1910): 995. The Morhart Drug Store at 24 East Broadway was reportedly sold to Hogan & Keyes. The Southern Pharmaceutical Journal, 7 (July, 1915): 559. Purchase of the store by Clark was reported in Muskogee Daily Phoenix, May 16, 1919.